Morning Oregonian.

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SMOKE.

E. H. GATO'S

CES-RELLAR

NEW WEST

-AWANA CIGARS.

NONE BETTER. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ISBERG, BACHMAN & CO.,

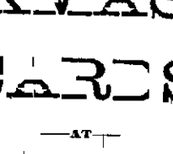
Sole Agents, Portland, Or.

ASK YOUR DEALERS

XMAS CARDS

—AT—

AYER'S



Store,

SPECIAL AUCTION CREDIT TRADE SALE

OF THE—

Entire Stock of a Country Store.

On Wednesday, Nov 26th, at 10 A M.,

I will sell at auction for cash without reserve

$3,000 worth of General Merchandise

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Dry Goods, Ladies & Misses Shoes

Hosiery Fancy Goods

Trimming, Silk and Satins Gloves

Ladies Underwear Hats Caps

Mens Furnishing Goods Blankets etc etc

[illegible] OF [illegible] AT [illegible]

[illegible] will be sold without reserve [illegible]

This is a rare opportunity for [illegible]

[illegible] will be sold subject to [illegible]

[illegible] Sale commences at 10 o'clock A M

[illegible] Sale commences at 10 o'clock A M

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer

MENPOSON

IN THE PASTRY

IS

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruits from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

SMOKE

KELLY'S CELEBRATED

PRINCE & PRINCESS

KEY WEST

CIGARS!

For sale by all first-class dealers.

H. ROSENFELD & CO.

Sole Agents for North Pacific coast.

KEEP WARM!

CHINCHILLA

COATS AND VESTS,

OVERCOATS

AND

KNIT JACKETS.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.

A. ROBERTS.

COAL, COAL, COAL!

Save Your Money by Purchasing a Domestic Coal.

THE TACOMA COAL CO.

Are now furnishing a superior article of Domestic Coal for the price of

$7.50 and $8 per ton;

Delivered in any part of the City. Office at corner Third St., north of G, near Kalama Depot.

FOUNDRY COKE

Always on Hand

ESTABLISHED 1854

Bridge, Beebe & Co.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

POPULAR PHYSICIANS

Recommend nervous people to smoke Tucker Cigars. They are the very best in the market

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wheat, Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds; also Groceries and Provisions.

FRONT AND ALDER STREETS.

INFALLIBLE BLOOD PURIFIERS AND SKIN BEAUTIFIERS.

A Growth of Hair.

[illegible] CUTICURA REMEDIES to cause such a growth [illegible] The success [illegible] CUTICURA SOAP [illegible] is unequalled [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists, Boston

Sore Hands.

[illegible] CUTICURA REMEDIES to [illegible] The success [illegible] CUTICURA SOAP [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists, Boston

Chapped Hands.

[illegible] CUTICURA SOAP [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists, Boston

Doing Good

[illegible] CUTICURA REMEDIES [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists, Boston

With Good Results.

[illegible] CUTICURA REMEDIES [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists, Boston

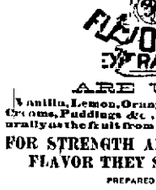
Works Like Magic.

[illegible] CUTICURA SOAP [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists, Boston

BEAUTY [illegible] CUTICURA SOAP

POND'S EXTRACT

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.



For Inflammation, Hemorrhages, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Sprains, Piles, &c

CAUTION—See that the words "Pond's Extract" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine.

Pond's Extract is Never Sold in Bulk.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOMES.

Sold by L. BLUMAUER & CO., WOODARD, CLARK & CO., WELCH BROS. and J. A. LOGAN

POLITICAL NEWS.

Interesting Gossip About Blaine's Future Intentions.

SMALL BOOM FOR ROSECRANS

Presidential Election Returns Were Hauled Unfairly

An Investigation Contested

[illegible] Times has two columns of [illegible] Blaine's [illegible] This predicate positively that Blaine did not want the presidential nomination. This is substantially his own language. It oppressed him more than most people will ever be able to understand. He almost fainted in the presence of the great responsibility thrust upon him. He had not expected that he use of his name in the convention which he had permitted only in order to defeat Edmunds and Arthur, could result in his nomination. Instead of controlling the convention for some one else, as he anticipated that it has controlled itself for him, and he found himself with a prize that he did not want.

In a few days Blaine's family will go to Washington for the winter season, following the rule of the last twenty years. There they will follow their customary habits of life and receive, and be received as though they had suffered no disappointments.

People who expect to find him soured and embittered after this defeat [illegible] are without their host. The other day while he was [illegible] he would weaken and decline on health, if the call to run on the presidency, as he prepared to say the same finish, creeps into as when he was on the higher wave of public favor. He intends to return to the views, and it is more than likely that he will accept a seat in the Senate after his present term has been completed. Either Senator Hoar or Congressman Milliken would retire to give place to Blaine, and in return if he could become governor. Hoar would not yield unless compelled to, and it won't keep Blaine long to beat him if he tries. The general feeling that the matter can be arranged to accommodate all statesmen.

The *Times*' special says that Blaine's outgrowth is Edmunds and Arthur grows out of the latter's reflection upon his South American policy, and his efforts to get Conkling returned to the senate after he had resigned. He had hoped to be secretary of state with Arthur's successor. Edmunds had to take a part of New England from him, twice, when Blaine and Logan within a hundred votes of the nomination of the presidency.

WAS ARTHUR CONSULTED IN ELECTIONS

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—[Special.] A meeting of colored citizens was held tonight, to consider the effect of the change in the administration on the colored people in the south. Bi [illegible] Sentiment quite similar. He said he [illegible] would not be brought [illegible] Hayes's election, and would not be stigmatized each other latter him even before. He assured the colored men that their rights would be guaranteed as [illegible] by the democratic state and national administrations, as if they were white. Letters were read from General McClintock and Senator Brown. Speeches were also made by W. H. Tucker and Major Goodwin, urging the Georgia delegation to attempt assuring the negroes that every right that is secured should be protected by legislation, which would be received with cheers by the audience.

CURIOUS TECHNICALITY IN WEST VIRGINIA

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.] It is said a curious technicality has arisen in West Virginia which may change the state government, and possibly give the electoral vote of the state to Blaine. At the October election an amendment was adopted changing the election of state officers from October to November. A number of prohibitionists immediately put tickets for state officers in the field. It also was the names of the republican presidential electors, and in the fourth district the name of the republican candidate for congress. At the November election about 1,000 of these votes were cast, and 300 in the fourth district. These were thrown out, electing the democratic candidate by 104 majority. A recount is called for, which it is said will elect the republican congressional candidate and probably the republican electoral ticket.

A SMALL BOOM FOR ROSECRANS

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—[Special.—The *Herald* this morning printed a notice that a meeting of California residents in this city and Brooklyn had been called by Colonel R. I. Mills to indorse Rosecrans for secretary of war in the new cabinet. The call states that his record as commander of the army of the Cumberland, and chairman of the military committee of the house, and his effective work during the campaign, are strong arguments in favor of his selection, which, it concedes, would be a generous and deserved compliment to the Pacific slope and the west. Your reporter cannot trace the origin of this call, either at the *Herald* office or among Californians on Wall street.

HENDRICKS SAYS ALL IS SERENE

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—Hendricks being interviewed last night said: "I came to this city for the sole purpose of attending the Brooklyn meeting, and being here I thought it proper to pay my respects to Mr. Cleveland. I went to Albany, Saturday, and saw him. My visit was of the strictly social nature, and this talk in the newspapers is all nonsense. There was no discrepancy of any kind. The meeting was most cordial and pleasant."

THE "HOPE" EXPLANATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—The *Hope's* editorial this morning thinks the California republican majority must have been purchase by railroad monopolists. It says: "California is the most monopoly cursed state in the Union. It is owned by railroad barons and sugar kings. Two monopolists were all for Blaine, and they elected the state ticket in good style. California is one of the very few states which responded to the so-called magnetism of Blaine.

ONLY A VERIFICATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—A *Herald* extra edition says: The *Herald* returns published what purported to be a dispatch from Philadelphia, giving the views of ex-Senator Bayard, of Mississippi on Blaine's Augusta speech. The *Herald* has also published this dispatch, and pointed to it with pride, as showing Blaine from the leading colored man of the south. It will be seen by a telegram from Bruce this morning that the dispatch was a pure fabrication.

WHAT HENDRICKS RUN THINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—A special from Washington says: There are two views among democrats as to whether Hendricks is going to be something more than former vice president. Democrats coming from the west last month especially have this impression, on account of differences between Cleveland's inexperience and their back to the former as the proper card to make.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The state board of canvassers completed their canvass this morning, the result showing Cleveland's plurality 1,131. The total vote is: Cleveland, 124,784; Blaine, 123,653; St. John, 3,150; Butler, 4,191. The democrats elected Green Richards and McAdoo to congress, and the republicans elected Hires, Buchanan, Phelps and Lehlback.

A SUGGESTION TO CLEVELAND

PARIS, Nov. 25.—*Clemenceau*, in an editorial article, says that among the first acts that President Cleveland should propose to the American congress is the abolition of import duties on pictures.

U. S. SENATOR CHOSEN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25.—The legislature today selected James L. Pugh to be United States senator. He received a unanimous vote in the house and all but one in the senate.

THE VOTE IN VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—The state canvassing board completed its work this afternoon. The result is: Cleveland, 74,491; Blaine, 16,914.

Young Girls

[illegible] period with it they are about ripening and developing into women. The lack of [illegible] at this time may result in fixing irregular [illegible] organs, and entailing a long list of female weaknesses. All this may be avoided, and the young woman come through this period clothed in the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

THE WESTERN UNION

President Green Denies that the Company Acted Unfairly in Transmitting Election Returns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The following letter has been published by President Green of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1884.

To the Public.—Now, since the presidential election is settled and the excitement incident to a close political contest has passed, it is time to state that we are prepared to show to the conclusively the utter groundlessness of the charges against the Western Union Telegraph Company of partiality in reporting or withholding the returns of the state of New York. Neither in the most emphatic manner, that the Western Union Company did not, directly or indirectly withhold the election returns of this state, or any other state, or tamper with them in any way. It had nothing whatever to do with the returns of the state of New York, except to transmit them over its lines, as prepared by agents of the Associated Press.

All the returns of the state were collected by the Associated Press, all the compiling was done in its office by its own agents, and all bulletins were prepared by it, and copies were simply delivered by Mr. Sommerville, superintendent of the newspaper service, for transmission to the public. This company had nothing to do with making the bulletins, nor did any officer or agent, or other person connected with or interested in this company, except the operatives who transmitted the returns, have access to or see any of them until bulletins had been made up therefrom in the Associated Press office and handed to us for public distribution. There is no reason to believe that the agents of the Associated Press acted otherwise than in an impartial manner.

HOW THE BULLETINS WERE SCORED

Ordinarily many of our offices are not kept open for business after 8 o'clock P. M., and the assistance needing the extraordinary expenses of the extra employment of several thousand night operators, we have for many years made arrangements with press associations giving us the privilege of selling bulletins to political and social clubs, and other subscribing customers. We simply took the association's press bulletins as that association had made them up, and delivered them, as heretofore, to customers who had subscribed for them, nothing more.

The charge that returns were purposely withheld or that there was unusual delay in regard to them is entirely false. Instead of such delay there was extraordinary promptness. Never before have reports from so many election precincts been received within so short a time. Within forty-eight hours after three-fourths of ballots began, returns were received from ninety-eight per cent of the 3000 election districts in the state, although the night of the election was stormy, and there was some trouble with the wires. Nothing occurred in any report bandied at our offices outside of the city of New York, and within the city the telegraph service was as nearly perfect as it was possible to make it, and the only trouble was with some of the short wires, hastily erected for temporary use.

THE CLOSENESS OF THE CONTEST

It is here to be noted that heretofore the reports reported from the most populous, and therefore the most accessible counties, have been so close that the population and has been set a test respecting the result of the election on the first night, and therefore high hopes or fear of change in the general result was by most parties entertained. In two instances in this state I have been informed that the county canvassers, who met one week after the election this year, had to adjourn over, because the county clerks had, up to that time, not finished the footing up the vote of the counties.

The only other returns complained of were those of Indiana, which, at the request of the political committees, and the press in the absence of any agent of the associated press, the reports that came through were sent in by our superintendent. Mr. I. T. Wilcox, who used every effort to obtain all the returns as speedily as possible. I consider the demand for an investigation of that service made by the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and also by Mr. Wallace Bruce, of the *Herald*, improper, and I believe also the charges against the Indiana democratic state committee to take part in the investigation, to be unfounded.

The management of this company in its business relations to the public, is strictly non-political and non-partisan. The employees represent every shade of political opinion, and are in the company's services solely by virtue of their proficiency as telegraphers. What their individual political opinions may be has never been in any case called into question, nor have their votes ever been canvassed or ascertained, but of those with whom I personally came in contact, I know that there are quite as many democrats as republicans. It is therefore manifestly absurd to charge that the service of the company could be converted into a party machine, or could in any way be set or stifle the facts, when such an attempt to conspiracy could only have been made by the aid of a large number of members of the political party which it was designed to injure.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Government stocks strong. The stock market was characterized by activity and strength. There were fractional reactions at intervals, but with the exception of Northern Pacific and Oregon and Transcontinental, the entire list was higher. In the afternoon Northern Pacific preferred was firmer, in sympathy with the strength in the general list, stocks selling up to 71. The market closed strong, at or near the highest figures of the day. Compared with last night, closing prices are 1 to 1¼ per cent higher.

The morning market was moderately active. Sales included Standard at 106@¾, Bell at $8 10@8 15, fifty shares of Horn Silver at $4 70, Hale and Norcross $2.70, Sutro tunnel 13@12, Robinson 40@41 and Ontario 10@.

Money was easy at 1@1½, closing offered at 1. Prime paper, 5@6. Exchange dull, from at $4 83½, demand, $4 86@.

Produce exports for the week $6,161,000.

Bonds—$ 101, 4 at 128, 4 at 122½, 5 at 128.

Stocks—American Express 94, Gen Pacific 84½, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 120½, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 99½, Denver & Rio Grande 42, Erie 14, Hannibal & St Joe 38½, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 16¾, Lake Shore 97¾, Louisville & Nashville 75¾, Michigan Central 87, Northern Pacific 17¾, Preferred 41¾, Northwestern 91½, New York Central 89, Oregon Navigation 69, Transcontinental 12½, Improvement 21, Pacific Mail 32¾, Panama 98, Rock Island 104, St. Paul 77, Texas Pacific 5, Union Pacific 51, United States 52, Wells, Fargo 105, Western Union 80.

Petroleum was firm at 71.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; slow, and advanced and close 10 cents higher; rough packing, $4 20@4 20; packing and shipping, $4 20@4 50; light, $4 20@4 45.

Cattle—Receipts, 7000; common natives, weaker; Texans, firm; good to choice shipping, $5 00@6 00; common to fair, $3 45@5 00; stockers, $2@3 00; feeders, $3 00@3 50; range, steady; grass Texans steers, $3 75@4. Sales—142 Montanas, 1075 lbs, $4 80; 8 Montanas, 1000 lbs, $4 12; choice 1300 lbs, western cattle, $5 10@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000, steady; inferior to fair, $2 12@2 90; medium to good, $3@3 [illegible]; Texans, $2@3; western, $2 50@3 50.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Wheat, easier 73½ November, 74½c December, 81@81½c May. Corn, firmer, 37½c November, 38c December, 40c May. Oats, quiet, 25¾c November, 23c December, 28¾c May. Rye, steady at 56c. Barley, easier at 78½c. Pork, quiet at $ 0 50 the year. Lard, irregular at $7 17½ for November. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders $4 75@4 80, short ribs, $5 87½@5 80, short clear, $5 05@5 10.

Whisky—$1 13.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Wool, in fair demand. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 32@35c. Fine Ohio delaine, 35@36c, others unchanged.

COLORADO AND UTAH POOL

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—The Colorado and Utah pool association spent the day in detail work, making some unimportant revisions of passenger rates, and adjourned to-night.

THE EAST.

Meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations.

THE SCOURGE IN THE SOUTH

Attorney-General Brewster Points Out Some Errors in Asks that they be Remedied Them from Various Point

THE QUARREL BETWEEN GENERAL SHERMAN AND JEFF DAVIS

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.] This evening's *Commercial* says of the General Sherman and Jeff. Davis quarrel: Sherman, in a speech, said that the secession of the southern states was not what it pretended to be, but was a conspiracy, of which Davis was leader, designed to enable that gentleman to control the United States. Jeff Davis was not a believer in the doctrine of secession, but was prepared during the war, to coerce any southern state that might be disposed to secede from the confederacy, and finally that he (Sherman) had seen a letter from Davis, declaring his purpose to turn Lee's army against any southern state that should make such an attempt. In response, Davis has published a letter declaring the statements of General Sherman base slanders and unqualifiedly false. He declared further that he never wrote the letter which General Sherman says he has seen. Now Sherman has suggested to the reporters as he is entirely capable of managing this discussion for himself, and on the whole we are inclined to think he is. The *Commercial* follows Davis' own history, and other contemporary books, to show either the untrustworthiness of Davis' memory, or his reckless perversion of facts. One thing is certain, Davis conducted the affairs of the confederate government upon lines precisely contrary to those which sincere and consistent believers in state sovereignty would have chosen. An ex-confederate writer has declared, and has cited facts to prove, that there was never more absolute military despotism than that established at Richmond. Alfred Rowens, recent military secretary of Beauregard, prints official documents of reminders to Davis that his memory or some other faculty is peculiarly untrustworthy.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The house committee on appropriations met to-day at the capitol, and is expedient their work for the next session. Chairman Randall and Ellis, Townsend, Follett and Ryan were present, and Kerfer, Holman and Forney were represented by others. Estimates for six annual bills, namely, the post-office, fortification, consular and diplomatic, army, navy and military academy were placed in the hands of sub-committees, and it is expected that one or more of these appropriations will be ready for consideration by the whole committee when the house begins Monday. The subdivision of the committee, as agreed upon today, is as follows: Hiscock, Converse and Purcell, Hiscock and Cannon, sundry civil, Randall, Forney and Ryan, fortifications and harbor bills, Hutchins, Randall and Long, postoffice, Townshend, Holman and Hooker, Ellis, Holman and Ryan, consular and diplomatic, Barbour, Wash and Willcox, military academy, Barbour, Ellis and the district of Columbia, Ballou, Hutchins and Cannon, pensions, Kasson, Barnes and Long, for the rivers and harbors bill, Randall and Hiscock.

Randall will have a conference with the secretary of the navy to-morrow on the subject of the navy appropriations for the final six months of the current fiscal year. It is thought probable that next year's appropriations will be continued for that period, as was done last session for the six months from July 1, and that thus the question of making an appropriation for the proposed new cruisers, on which the two houses came to a deadlock last session, will be left for the next congress. Randall, however, would not express an opinion on that subject, or as to any part of the policy of the committee, remarking simply that he did not yet know what would be done.

THE SCOURGE IN THE SOUTH

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 25.—The following is from a well-known preacher in the southwest of Virginia: "Latest advices concerning the epidemic in Wise, Lee, Dickinson and Buchanan counties are heartrending. On Guest's river, Wise county, within a radius of four miles, are thirty cases of the disease. In one instance a father, mother and six children died. Many persons are for want of attention. Business is suspended, all being concerned with sick and dying. Six persons were buried in one grave-yard in the day. The disease is assuming a milder form in some localities. Not less than 150 of the best citizens of Wise county alone have died during the last few days. The disease has made its appearance in Lee county, and several deaths have occurred. More worthy people never called more loudly for relief than these. Then neighbors, medicines and a committee of intelligent physicians to diagnose the disease and stop its terrible march."

A GIRL'S LONG FAST

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—A special from Long Plain says Kate Smalley, who has now fasted 258 days, is not materially changed in the past few weeks. She is but slightly weaker, he irresistible shaking of her body and arms still continuing. The appearance of her friends is such as would be expected of one who has endured such a protracted fast, but is rather pleased and abnormal in semblance. She receives the best of care from her mother, who is constantly by her side. There is no question in this community as to the veracity of the Smalley family, which is highly respected. The week's reluctant in allowing the case to receive public notice, and extremely diffident in giving information with inquiries concerning the girl's condition. Miss Smalley is 20 years old.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the court of claims Justice George Bemiah Wilson began argument in the case of the government vs. the Union Pacific Railroad company. Judge Dillon of New York was also present as counsel for the company. It has been agreed that the questions to be argued shall be first, constitutes the net earnings of the mandate of the road under the Thurman act, and what is a fair compensation for the government to pay the company for the transportation of mails. Counsel for the railroad company are of the opinion that the trial will occupy two or three days.

THE PENSARY COUNCIL

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—A regular daily secret session of the plenary council was held to-day, with a full attendance of members. The reports of the committees are now nearly all in and the remainder of the time appointed for the sitting of the council will be occupied in discussing the decree. As business draws towards a close there is even greater reticence on the part of the members. There was a meeting of bishops and theologians this afternoon. Tom Bright Bishop Keane of Richmond preached in the cathedral on Catholic societies.

A SPRING ATTACK AT SEA

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—The *Herald's* shipping intelligence contains the following: The ship William G. Davis from San Francisco for Antwerp, as before reported, put into Valparaiso, October 17, leaking badly, at the rate of two inches of water per hour. The captain reports that the ship sprung a leak when on the equator a diver had stopped the leak, and the vessel was ready to proceed on the 20th.

FOR THE CHINESE

NEW ORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—Philadelphia specials say: A Chinese guild has been formed here by members of churches of two different denominations, interested in religious teaching among the Chinese. Rooms for instruction and feeding, and hospital care, will be provided.

A JERSEY THANKSGIVING

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 25.—The *Record* has private intelligence this evening to the effect that the combination has ordered the suspension of all mines in the anthracite regions on Thanksgiving day, and for the first six days in December.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—California, fair weather. North Pacific coast, light rains and part cloudy weather.

Lundborg's Perfume, Kenia.

Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Neil Rose.

Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.

Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT

He Points Out Numerous Wrongs and Errors and Asks that they be Remedied

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In his annual report Attorney General Brewster suggests that all accounts of the chief of supplies of election be kept in open court, under inspection and examination of the district attorney or his sworn assistant, and that they must then be forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction if deemed advisable and necessary. These election laws are of the highest importance to the general welfare, and their proper execution is a matter of prime necessity. That abuse, on the other hand, is a great public wrong, to be guarded against by appropriate legislation.

The attorney general directs the attention of congress to the want of proper legislation for criminal cases. "In preparing indictments," he says, "for offenses against the United States, it is found necessary to follow the common law forms of the last century, with all the technicalities, verbosity, descriptions, repetitions and precise statements formerly required, whereby that which should be simple and concise written accusations, becomes a lengthy and painfully confused mass of descriptions and allegations wholly unintelligible to the defendant, who is called upon to answer, or to the jury selected to try the case. To reduce pleading to plain and comprehensive statement of the facts would serve equally to the advantage of the government and defendant, and there is no reason why an indictment ought not to be adjudged sufficient and good in law which charges a crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting the crime and prescribing punishment, or so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury, when it is necessary to describe or make averment of any written or printed instrument. As the law now stands, such instrument must be copied into the indictment with literal exactness, equal to a photographic reproduction. The omission of a word that appears almost undiscernible among the lines and flourishes created by the skill of an engraver or penman, would be a fatal defect that might enable a guilty man to escape punishment.

DEFECTS POINTED OUT

The attorney general points to the evils, omissions and defects in the present law in the cases of murder, manslaughter, larceny, demurrers, motions to quash, challenges, etc., and submits the draft of a bill designed to afford a remedy in connection with the subject of jury duty. He says: "It is to[illegible] and common report that the business of jury fixing flourishes to an alarming extent in the district. It is also certain that men live and support their families, and even become rich in the practice of this nefarious profession. As the jury system now exists, the fact that unscrupulous men should safely conduct a lucrative business in debauching juries in the district should occasion no surprise. Twenty-six jurors serve for a term of three months, and the jury-fixer would become acquainted with at least two or three of them in a few days, and that would give him a strong leg-hold in his efforts to thwart justice. With fifty-two jurors serving for three months it would not require one day's time for a competent force of jury fixers to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, associations, characters and business of each juror, and to exert influences of any kind they could be used to reclaim or bring him within their power. Then again, what is there to prevent one or more well dressed and apparently respectable looking rogues presenting themselves to the writ of the marshal or his deputies to be brought into court as jurymen, and serving upon juries to acquit their friends or confederates."

A RECOMMENDATION

The attorney general recommends that the jurisdiction of the United States circuit and district courts for the eastern district of Maryland be extended, for the purpose of securing trial in such courts, and before juries drawn from the entire state of Maryland, of cases involving crimes committed in the District of Columbia against the United States. The national treasury, he says, is a great center of allurement and temptation. Inroads are made upon it, through all the avenues by which it can be approached. All plans to defraud the government, no matter who are contrived, are mostly consummated in Washington, and even when the guilty parties are arrested their trial must of necessity take place before a jury drawn in the district. The arrest of one set of defendants brings to them the sympathy and active aid of all others engaged in similar schemes. If defendants are wealthy, as is often the case, by a liberal expenditure of money, they secure the acquaintance and friendship of prominent men, who are of a social disposition, and whose open and public association and companionship with defendants is not without its helpful effect. When the case is called for trial the government stands alone, and opposed by many, disinterested, while defendants, aided not only by their wealth, and the encouragement and influence of their friends, but by a certain feeling of indifference which see us to prevail in Washington concerning such crimes, are permitted to depart from the court-room, triumphing in their acquittal, escaping punishment, and scandalizing the administration of justice. Such has been the case before, and such will occur again, so long as the national treasury is confided solely to the protection of local purses."

The attorney-general renews his recommendations that the system of paying United States marshals be changed from "fees" to salaries, and that additional legislation be had to protect the executive and civil officers of the government in performing their duties, and against outrages committed upon them because they have faithfully performed them.

Attention is called to the fact that the legislature of Utah refuses to appropriate fun is for execution of the territorial laws, under congressional legislation. This legislation is to be maintained, he says, special appropriations must be made annually to meet the demands of justice.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.—The Panama *Herald* of the 16th dwells on filth and deaths in Colon. So far thirty deaths from fever are reported among the shipping there. The steamer Henry Ison left, the steamer Pour ne[illegible] the steamer Isle three of her crew and two local passengers. The steamer Torne two, and the bark City of Liverpool two out of six cases, and the rest deserted, so as this writing there are two fever ships deserted, the Elfishia, previously reported, and the City of Liverpool. The Colon man government has not paid a penny towards its promised subscription to a charity hospital in our sister city, and the hospital will probably close for the want of funds, when dying in the streets will begin again. As many as three dead men have been placed up in the streets of Colon in a single day. As work began on the canal should cholera reach the isthmus it will sweep the population off by thousands, as Colon or Aspinwall is partic thirsty filth and overcrowded.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER PROTESTS

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 25.—(Via Galveston.)—The Italian minister has handed the government a note of protest against the refusal to allow the steamer Perseo to enter the port, stating that not only the interests of the country but the principles of humanity were seriously compromised by refusing admittance to so many immigrants. The government replied, declaring it was impossible to allow the steamer to anchor, public health being before everything else. The government also states that they are disposed to proceed in a like manner with all ships whose early arrival may be announced. The papers state that two bodies and several mattresses were found off Punta. They are supposed to be from the steamer Matteo Cruzzo. The papers criticise the action of the Italian minister.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVING SOUTHWARD

DONGOLA, Nov. 25.—The British troops are moving on to Handaak, 20 miles south of here, to avoid the smallpox, which prevails here among natives. There are rumors of an epidemic of cholera prevailing among the troops of El Mahdi in Kordofan.

Dr. S. B. Britton says: As a rule physicians do not by their professional methods build up the female constitution and thus seldom cure the diseases to which it is always liable in our variable climate unless under our imperfect civilization special remedies are often required to restore organic harmony and to strengthen the enfeebled powers of womanhood, and for most of these we are indebted to persons outside of the medical profession. Among the very best of these remedies I assign a prominent place to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1884.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

Events have their seed time and harvest. Just now the debtors of this state are reaping the full harvest of the seed sown two years ago in the mortgage tax law. Of this harvest the principal burden is falling on mortgage debtors. When that law was enacted foreign lenders had a good deal of money outstanding in Oregon, much of it on long time. The money had been loaned under the impression that the former practice in regard to taxation would be continued. But the mortgage tax law of 1882, enacted chiefly for the purpose of "scotching" the foreign lender, changed all that; and so it was resolved by the directors of these lending associations to call in their loans as fast as they should mature. Many of these loans are now falling due; and in pursuance of orders from the managers in Europe the agents here are sending out notices that the money must be paid. Many mortgage debtors of the state who have received these notices have visited Portland to raise money to meet the call, but have found it impossible. The agents or the lenders have no option in the matter and can grant no extensions, the money can be raised in no other quarter, and the outlook for debtors is gloomy enough.

Many seem disposed to attribute the difficulty of raising money in Portland from other sources to take up these obligations to an agreement among capitalists here to allow debtors to be pushed to extremity, so as to "make them sick of the mortgage tax law." This is an error. Home capital, never very abundant here, is now in these hard times scarcely sufficient for the regular transactions of business. The banks have no money except for regular customers, and often find it difficult to supply all their wants. It is simply impossible to find home capital in Portland to take up foreign loans. It is not here. Such indeed is the stringency of the money market that our home lenders are often obliged to refuse extensions of time on loans, and to call in their money to meet pressing wants. During the last two years large sums that had been placed in the state have been quietly withdrawn and sent away, and within a short time payment must be made of other large sums, now rapidly falling due, or collection doubtless be enforced by process of law.

This state of things was sufficiently predicted as a consequence of the mortgage-tax law. But let that pass. It is in order, however, to say once more that the only possible way to secure cheap and abundant money is to let it alone and place no restrictions or burdens upon it. The United States gets loans at three and four per cent. Why? It doesn't try the the penalties of usury laws on the one hand nor tax its loans nor permit them to be taxed on the other. With an open field here for money it would soon be abundant, and competition of money lenders would bring down the interest in a short time to seven and perhaps to six per cent. Capitalists want an assured and calculable income from their money, and object to the fluctuations resulting from our tax system. They do not find fault so much with a low rate of interest as with the uncertainty as to what the actual income will be and with the annoyance of unexpected charges. It is for the people to say whether they want the mortgage-tax law to stand or not.

The excess of receipts over ordinary disbursements of the national treasury now averages annually about one hundred millions. According to the last annual report of Secretary Folger the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1883, was $352,870,444. The only outlet for this surplus is through payment of the public debt. The surplus has been applied in this way and the debt has shrunk so rapidly that last December, when the report was made, but 305 millions of redeemable bonds were outstanding. When these are paid off, no more will become payable until the year 1891, and but 250 millions even then. The bulk of the debt will not fall due until 1907. Therefore, when the comparatively small amount now due shall have been paid, which will be very soon, the government will be confronted with the alternative of letting the surplus accumulate or of going into the market and buying up the bonds at a premium. Either policy would be unbusinesslike and extravagant. The proper way and the only safe way is to reduce this excessive taxation to reasonable limits.

The great body of office-holders are the postmasters. The whole number of postoffices is 50,491. Of these eighty-one are first-class, 191 second-class, and 1837 third-class. The remainder are fourth-class, and pay the incumbent less than $1000 a year. There is little competition for fourth-class offices, most of them yielding comparatively insignificant commissions. The offices above the fourth-class are what are known as "presidential," that is, appointments to them are made by the president and confirmed by the senate. These appointments are for a term of four years, and the present incumbents cannot be legally removed, save for misconduct or disability, until their terms expire. Postmasters of the fourth-class are appointed by the postmaster-general, and are subject to removal at any time. The safety of the small-fry postmasters will depend upon their own conduct and upon the views of the next postmaster-general in regard to civil service reform, though most of them don't care whether they are "safe" or not.

Those well-meaning people who "went it blind" as a prohibition party in the recent spirited campaign will not know how much unintentional mischief they have done to the cause of practical temperance until they shall, as they eventually will, discover to what extent their folly has divided, demoralized and weakened the organized forces that have for years been at work for the promotion of a common cause. They have alienated from them the sympathies of the churches, and driven the wedge of division into about every "solid" temperance work in the land. The third-party movement was a grave blunder, and has nothing, either in results or reasonable anticipations, to show for itself. The field of politics is not the place—never has been since the world began—for the successful working out of great moral reforms. The wisest reformers the world has ever known discovered this fact long ago.

In their address to Grover Cleveland, gotten up by the independent committees in New York, and approved by Schurz and other leaders, this statement appears: "Republicans and independents who have supported you rely with confidence upon you to maintain all the principles of administrative reform in and around the civil service. They look to you to maintain against all party pressure the vital principle that the public servant, like employes in private business, shall be free from political terrorism, and shall hold his place whatever his party affiliations are." This shows great expectations. But the democratic office-seeker will be heard from, and it is to be seen whether he or the "independent" will have the most influence with the administration.

The unselfishness with which the democratic papers propose that Roscoe Conkling shall be elected to the United States senate by the New York legislature, is only rivaled by the discrimination with which they don't propose that any such independent action shall be taken by a legislature of which their party has a majority.

The Providence *Journal*, which was an earnest supporter of the republican candidate for the presidency, says that "as Mr. Blaine is engaged in the study of history he may find the words of Mirabeau of some interest: I could have saved France, could I have made the people believe I was virtuous."

No doubt these comparisons are odious—to the democratic mind—but they must continue. Alabama, with a total population of 1,262,505 in 1880, cast in the recent election 152,889 votes, all told, while in Kansas, having in 1880 a population of 996,096, the total vote in the late election was 262,718. The explanation is that in Alabama more than 100,000 votes were suppressed. There can be no other. By the same census the number of males of twenty-one years and over in Alabama in 1880 was 258,884. Yet the vote four years later was only 152,889.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The growth of the manufacturing industry is one of the most noteworthy features of our national progress. But it is scarcely less remarkable that of the vast amount of goods manufactured in the United States but 2 per cent. was exported in 1880, the remaining 98 per cent. being consumed at home. This industry has increased since that date, and in a much greater ratio than the home demand, while the export demand remains about the same. The inevitable result has been to stop many of the mills or to reduce their capacity of production and throw thousands of workmen out of employment. A recent letter from our San Francisco correspondent shows that the Pacific coast is affected by the result equally, in proportion to the extent of its manufactures, with the eastern states. The opening of rail connection with Mexico has been of no benefit to the jobbing trade of San Francisco. "The growing trade with China and Japan, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia yields nothing to the seller of goods made under a high tariff and sold under its protection. These countries across the ocean buy our fruit, lumber and thousands of other products, but they can buy manufactured goods of all kinds cheaper in other countries, and so they pass us by."

Until very recently the home demand for iron, steel, machinery and textile fabrics was equal to the production. But under the stimulus of our tariff laws production has outrun the home demand, and manufactures, as well as political economists, now recognize the fact that new markets must be opened for the surplus, or the paralysis in trade will continue unrelieved. The great obstacle to the extension of our foreign trade in manufactured goods is that the cost of production is artificially increased by the duties on raw and crude materials. The manufacturers' tariff reform league, an organization formed for the purpose of urging legislation that would lighten the burdens upon the materials consumed in our manufacturing industries, formulated the following demands in these two paragraphs:

1. The abolition of all duties on raw materials, in order that we may compete in home and foreign markets with other manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials.

2. The adjustment of the tariff, so that manufactures approaching nearest the crude state will pay the lower rate, and manufactures that have further advanced, requiring more skill and labor, will pay the higher rate of duties.

If our tariff were reformed according to these provisions the main obstacle to a large export trade in manufactured goods would be removed. In the Central and South American states there is a large population from whom we purchase coffee, sugar, tropical fruits, hides and other raw materials. Manufacturing industries not being established there, raw materials are not wanted from us. Of manufactured goods however, they are large buyers and importers. They are among the best and largest customers of Great Britain, France and Germany. The United States has been enabled to secure a part of this trade by reducing the labor cost of production to a minimum through the more extended application of machinery and power than other nations. But we have only a small part, only one-seventh of this trade. The manufacturers' tariff reform league has little doubt that trade with the South and Central American states could be extended in an incredibly short space of time if we once begin to base our production upon the same level of prices of materials upon which the British or even the German people start manufacture. The Philadelphia *Times* which has been a strong organ of protection, now thinks that "it will be the part of wisdom and prudence for the business men of the United States to devote the next few years almost exclusively to the extension of our export trade in manufactured goods. The manufacturing as well as the agricultural interests of the country have been stimulated quite enough until more markets are found for the staples we make and grow." We have acquired the ability to manufacture; now we need the ability to export our finished products.

OUR INDIAN WARDS.

The decision of the United States supreme court that an Indian, born a member of one of the Indian tribes, is no more by reason of his birth within the United States, and of his afterwards voluntarily separating himself from his tribe and taking up his residence among white citizens, a citizen within the meaning of the first section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution imposes no new disabilities upon the Indians, but is rather declaratory of the law as it has always existed since the constitution was formed, and as it has been recognized in all national legislation affecting them. This is clearly brought out in the reference which is made to the decisions of Judge Deady upon the same question. Mr. Justice Gray, in delivering the opinion, says:

The law upon the question before us has been well stated by Judge Deady in the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon. In giving judgment against the plaintiff in a case resembling the case at bar, he said: "Before there is a number of an independent political community"—the Chinese in this case was not born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States—"not born in its allegiance." Slickay vs. Campbell, 2 Sawyer, 1 8, 131. And in a later case he said: "But an Indian can not make himself a citizen of the United States without the consent and co-operation of the go vernment. The fact that he has abandoned his nomadic life or tribal relations, and adopted the habits and manners of civilized people, may be a good reason why he should be made a citizen of the United States, but does not of itself make him one. To be a citizen of the United States is a political privilege which no one, not born to, can assume without its consent in some form. The Indians in Oregon, not being born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, were not born citizens thereof, and I am not aware of any law or treaty by which any of them have been made so since.—United States v. Osborne, 6 Sawyer, 406, 409.

While the national legislation has tended more and more towards the education and civilization of the Indians and fitting them to become citizens, "the question whether any Indian tribes, or any members thereof, have become so far advanced in civilization that they should be let out of the state of pupilage, and admitted to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship, is a question to be decided by the nation whose wards they are and whose citizens they seek to become, and not by each Indian for himself."

Where the tribal relation has ceased, and the Indians "have totally extinguished their national fire and submitted themselves to the laws of the states," some of the states have treated them as citizens, but whether any action of a state can confer rights of citizenship on Indians of a tribe still recognized by the United States as retaining its tribal existence, the court expresses no opinion, though it intimates clearly enough that a state has no such power.

Old Hendricks seems to be posing as a bigger man than Cleveland. He is kindly taking into his hands the business of laying down a policy for the new administration and bossing it generally.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Ohio Prohibitionists Striving for the Submission of a Constitutional Amendment.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20.—A number of the leading prohibitionists of this state were in secret consultation to-day and this evening. They intend to form an organization in each county of the state for the purpose of securing signatures to the petition ask ng the legislature at its coming session to submit to the voters a proposition to amend the constitution so that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors will be prohibited. It is said, however, that Governor Hoadly, in his coming message to the general assembly, will recommend that a license proposition to amend the constitution be submitted. From this view Speaker March demurs, and says that all that will be required is to simply submit a proposition to strike out the inhibition clause to the constitution, thereby referring the entire liquor question to the legislature, where it can be assessed, taxed, or licensed, as the majority may decide. The prohibitionists will receive no aid from the democrats, and the republicans can sit by and watch the destruction of both over the vexed liquor question, which defeated the republicans for two years in succession. It makes but little difference what end of the horn of the dilemma the democrats take.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

A Review of the Whole Work, by Emery A. Storrs.

A Splendid Canvass—Blaine the Strongest Possible Candidate—Why he was Beaten—The Committees Praised.

New York Tribune, Nov. 18.

Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, has devoted much time to the canvass from its beginning. Though an advocate of President Arthur's renomination, he promptly "indorsed" Blaine and began in a cheery, patriotic and witty speech, at the close of the proceedings in Convention hall last June. A frequent visitor at national headquarters, he was familiar in a general way with the steps of the campaign. What he says, therefore, respecting the contest, its conduct and its results is founded upon intelligent observation and knowledge. Mr. Storrs was asked yesterday by a *Tribune* reporter:

"Would any other candidate than Mr. Blaine, in your judgment, have been more likely to achieve success than he?"

"In my judgment," replied Mr. Storrs "it is clear that if we could not win with Mr. Blaine we could win with no one. My original preference were for General Arthur, but any one who observed the course of the campaign, and any republican who at all realizes the situation must know that it was indispensable that we should carry Ohio at the October election. Had we failed in that the campaign would have closed there and then. I never so thoroughly recognized the wisdom of the majority as during the campaign in Ohio, when I saw the tremendous enthusiasm which Mr. Blaine's presence excited. Every conceivable agency and accident were against us. The riots in the Hocking valley; the supposed defection of the German vote; the liquor question; the unbalanced labor between the prohibitionists at the saloon-keepers; the cutting down of wages in the Cleveland rolling mills, two weeks before the election, 30 per cent.; the fact that in that state the democratic party had at least five dollars to our one; the additional fact that we were compelled to confront an adverse majority of 14,000 the year previous; the state government in the hands of our adversaries, and all its agencies used with the utmost effect; the government of all the great cities in the hands of our adversaries; the supreme confidence of the democratic party of success in that state—all these circumstances conspiring together made the republican success in Ohio one of the grandest achievements in our political history; and that achievement was due in a large measure to the personal presence of Mr. Blaine. I speak from actual knowledge. Before Blaine had been in Ohio three days, so thoroughly aroused was the old republican sentiment that committees were utterly useless and the people took the campaign in their own hands. In common fairness, I ask if any other man in America could have achieved this result? As to his visits to the states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan I know nothing. He came to this city of New York. Upon his arrival here this state was, as every intelligent democrat concedes, sure for the republican nominees by at least 20,000 plurality. The most marvelous feature of Mr. Blaine's personal canvass is found in the fact that having made scores and scores of speeches, admirable in point of diction and practical statesmanship, in fact and good feeling, not one word of retraction has been passed on a single word uttered in that great number of speeches, all of them necessarily hurriedly made. I venture the assertion that no man on this continent could have gone through such a campaign under such circumstances and with such a result."

THE LOSS OF NEW YORK.

"How then do you account for the loss of the state of New York?"

"In 1882 the state of New York gave Grover Cleveland a majority of over 192,000. That portion of the statewaits who were supposed to be pu ely the personal following of Roscoe Conkling had a violent antipathy to Mr. Blaine, but the circle of these antipathies against President Arthur was much larger in a wider. Down to the day of Mr. Blaine's arrival in this city, the state was as sure for Blaine and Logan as any an edited and undetermined question could be. There is no fair-minded democrat who does not at his day concede it. The defection of the independents was more than counterbalanced by the movement of the pat otic Irishmen and workingmen of our ranks, as the result has shown. The dinner given to Mr. Blaine in this city, for which neither the national committee nor the state committee were in the slightest degree responsible, was, to say the least, unfortunate, and lost us, without doubt, many thousand votes. This, however, we could have guarded against. By a movement proceeding entirely from among the mselves, a great body of clergymen declined to pay their respects to Mr. Blaine, and they did so at the Fifth Avenue hotel. All denominations and all creeds were represented. In this movement neither the state nor the national committee had the slightest part. But aside from that the move ment was a wise one. A few such rebuke made on that occasion a splendid address. It was supposed at that great public speech making in behalf of clergymen had closed, when unfortunately Dr. Burchard, a very good man, careless in methods of expression, followed with an address delivered in such a manner that even those very near him did not wholly understand him. In that address he indulged in the unfortunate alteration of 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.' This was a very potent and conspicuous insult not only to the Catholic priests and clergy then present, but to the Catholic sentiment throughout the entire country. It was an insult for which in my sense was Mr. Blaine responsible, and I undertake to say from the best information at my command, an expression which Mr. Blaine did not himself hear. This was at once used by the democratic party throughout the whole country. Every dead wall was placarded with it and the pews of the Catholic churches filled with it on Sunday morning. To correct it was impossible. Senator Murphy one of the most distinguished democrats in the state and a leading member of the state committee, assured me that this unfortunate alteration cost us at least 50,000 votes. The defeat of the republican ticket is on all hands conceded to be attributable directly to this most unfortunate expression of an aged clergyman, who did not probably dream behind the effect of the language which he employed. The success of the democratic party is not due to the Independents. It is not due to the prohibitionists. It is not due to the Conkling followers. We could have beaten the entire combination in the state of New York even with a larger majority than General Garfield received. It is due to Dr. Burchard. I think no one denies that the loss of New Jersey and Connecticut is attributable to the same cause."

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S GOOD WORK.

"What have you to say as to the management of the national committee?"

"It is possible that we may have had committees more experienced in the details of politics; but the republican party has never had a committee more faithful and more diligent. Consider what in this state they were compelled to confront—the vast majority in favor of Governor Cleveland two years ago; the independent defection, the prohibition movement, and the stealthy defection of Conkling's followers in Oneida county and elsewhere. Under all these circumstances, added to the Burchard escapade, we have lost the state by less than twelve hundred plurality. There must have been some superb management somewhere. It is quite the fashion for critics to criticise the chairman of the national committee, Mr. Jones and Mr. Elkins. Had we succeeded they would have been extolled as great political managers. That we did not succeed comes, as I have shown, from circumstances which they could not possibly control or foresee. Their fidelity it is absurd to question. In season and out of season, and under sacrifices which but few men would have endured, they sought the success of the ticket, and no one has a right to criticise their conduct unless it is some one who has contributed to the success of the party as largely as they have done; and if criticism is limited to those quarters the public may rest assured that there will be no criticism."

WHAT THE STATE COMMITTEE DID.

"How about the state committee?"

"I am not only satisfied, but I know that charges of lukewarmness against Mr. Warren, chairman of that committee, and against Mr. Draper, chairman of the executive committee, are equally unjust and unfounded. They worked for the success of the ticket so right, and desired it as earnestly as I did; and that is the highest possible statement that can be made. It is much wiser for us to close up our ranks and hold the position of a compact, splendid party in the opposition than it is to indulge in recrimination utterly worthless and in the main grossly unjust."

THE PARTY SOLIDIFIED.

"Do you think this defeat seriously affects the future of the party?"

"On the contrary, I think it solidifies the party. We are now a compact, powerful, splendid political organization, identical in opinion and purpose. It is a curious feature of the triumph of the democratic party at this election that the only reason that the country will not be greatly damaged by its success is that its success has not been complete, and the only hope of the patriotic democrat now is, not that that his party has triumphed, but that it has not triumphed completely. The salvation of the country rests on the fact, not that Cleveland is elected—the hope of success on the part of all our great industries rests not on the fact that he is to be our next president, but rather in the fact, that being our next president, he and the house of representatives behind him will be unable to carry out the doctrine which he represents, because of the interposition of the republican senate; and so again, as in the countless instances of the past, the republican party saves the country."

FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

"How long will the democratic party hold together?"

"Within six months the so-called reformers of the civil service will be compelled to abandon it. The democratic party is the caucus, and the caucus is the solid south. Assaults will be made upon our industrial system which will fail in their effect, but such assaults will tend to open the eyes of the public and the country to the dangers of democratic rule. This will drive from them all those deluded and disgruntled people who have also rely believed that the democratic party is as favorably inclined to the protection of American industries as the republican. The independents will no be recognized as, if one of them should happen to be, the others who are neglected will take alarm, and with their natural tendency to bolt, the first purpose of the independent will be to purify the democratic party to which it has recently attached itself, by bolting its nominations. The independent seems to know of no method for purifying either church or party save by defeating it. I look for a strengthening from this time forward of the republican party, and with the two years I expect this every northern state will wheel into line under its banner."

A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

NESTOCTON, Nov. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Under the present situation that Cleveland is elected, a few brief propositions as to the near political future may be now in order. Though more agreeable, yet a voluntary forecast is never so correct as a compulsory one, made with debate and effort therefore, will Cleveland in prospect, republicans can look the situation more squarely in the face than they could before, when the event was considered as a mere instance.

As for myself, I perceive no reason why the party should make an assign meat ye. But for the accident of the independent and prohibition vote, in a few of the eastern states, Blaine would have swept the entire north with as great majorities as Grant did at his first election. By a sudden turn in politics, eight years ago, the democrats were possessed of a majority of over seventy in the house. Now the next house will give them barely forty-one. The same ratio of decrease ten years hence will find the house republican. As to the independent move, the democrats can no more depend upon it four years hence than they could rely (as shown in the late elections) upon the similar movement that forced Cleveland, with such a tremendous majority, into the gubernatorial chair. The independents gave due warning, "We will do away with Blaine forever," they said "if he is nominated." The conditions being given in advance, they are certainly more excusable in their course than were the thousands of republicans who went into the aimless, impolitic folly of dragging prohibition into national politics, which move now is between two fires having antagonizes the party who will the more bitterly lay their defeat to that particular movement; and as for the temperance cause, they never have had much use for prohibition, and it is unlikely that they ever will.

I cannot imagine, as many other republicans do, that under democratic rule there is danger of another civil war. The old issue of slavery is outlawed and dead. If the south wanted it to-day, the civilized world would not at all permit the re-enslavement of the African. And common sense will certain y teach the southern leaders that if they wish to hold the slender party supremacy that they have attained, they must, never mention the payment of the rebel war debt. Even a demon would destroy them forever. The south, in the superior cheapness and growing intelligence of its 20 million labor, will always have in no inferior degree the advantage of the north. We shall separate from it as high northern tariff would only give the free feeling of other nations.

Neither will there be any free trade. It is only a cry and gotten up by the mills to create a whipping issue. At any rate the best-conceived plan in congress is against it, and the great iron, sugar, fisheries, woolen and other industries will rest secured.

I will venture the unrepublican opinion also, that in four years of democratic rule will dawn upon the voting mind such deep prejudice against federal rule as to disintegrate the present solid, as shall the Roman fifty years of continuous republican domination, because it will enable them to see by what ic there really was in it to create feelings of revolt and fear on their part. They will find that in the last decade they have not yet fully all the rights as a people that any democratic administration will be able to give them. The absent weight that is gone will be attached to feel as much home under our system of government as it ever has under any other form of government, anyhow. With all its practical force, artfully used as it possible, it has not yet severed a single southern city from democratic rule.

Quit, on the part of the republican party, together with a continuance of the present progression in trade, will easily place the latter at the helm again four years hence; not with a fair-dealer or administration, and an awakening upheaval of traffic to life and vitality, they may hold their sway for a longer period of that. But for the future rule of either party this country will certainly never make the progress in the same length of time that it did under republican rule in the eighteen years intervening between 1865 and 1882. In that period were built nearly all the grand trunk lines of railways that will be needed for the next century, and gathered the surplus of Europe and planted them quickly over the western hills and plai is clear to the rock-bound shores of the Pacific. Literally the "best is done" by way of enterprise and the populating of the country, hereafter our growth though sleady will be more slowly than in the past. This fact will go into history and must reduced to the profit of the republican party.

J. M. L.

It is reported that Mr. St. John has declared that he would "continue the fight." It looks like an aggravated case of delirium tremens.

N. Y. Tribune.

How to Secure Health

SCHULTZ'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will secure to every health to the blood organization. It is a strengthening agent, purifying and building up the entire system. Those who have been long afflicted with any disease of the blood will find after a few days' use of this remedy that it is the only one ever offered to the public that will do all that is claimed for it. Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weaknesses of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Malaria, and all Nervous diseases are benefited by its use. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation especially when the complaint is of an obstinate nature, having a tendency to assail the vigor of the brain and nervous system.

Advertisements such as "Wanted" "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for 50 cents per line for first insertion, 25 cents per line each insertion. No insertion for less than 50 cents, and cash must be paid at the counter. No bill or collection less than 50 cents.

Deaths, Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents per line. All remarks inadvertising payable in advance.

DIED.

Nov. 25, 6:15 A. M., John Bath, aged 34 years.
Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, from St. Vincent's hospital.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker (formerly with Stone). Vauxhall 1, Dock Head and 32.

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Windows, Blinds,

IMPORTERS

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.

Price Lists and Discounts furnished on application.

108 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

The Monogram!

Handsomest Cigar Parlors in the City.

J. D. MEYER,

Gilman Hotel Building,

Importer and Dealer in

Havana and Key West CIGARS.

Direct Importations Received Semi-Monthly

Largest and Fattest

TURKEYS

At **RALLICH BROS.**.....Fourth and B.

NEW TO-DAY.

MR. BROWN OTTOMAN LEADER IN CLOAKS and Suits, fitting fast, and cannot be imitated that all ladies who are in want of a correct thing can go to no other place, being sure of not paying for one to be H. H. LITTLE, 151 Third and Alder. 25n

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE IN THE MOST complete and elegantly furnished house in the city for sale at discount of departure. Inquire of E. LONG, No. 10 Stark street. 25n

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 77 Morrison st. 25n

MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE, A FINE residence lot, fronting east, near cars. Address R. S., care Oregonian office. 26n10

BARGAIN—A GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE A fine Utright piano for half cost at 311 Sixth st., Portland, Or. 25n

THANKSGIVING DAY.—HANDSOME AND useful souvenirs will be found cheap to order, call or at the great millinery opening of the Boston, just opened at 148 Main and Madison, front door south Third—giving day.

WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children or do housework. Address C. S., this office. 25n

EASTERN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHment. The best and cheapest place to get your manufactured suits in the city. Country orders solicited. Goods sent C. O. D. Address W. H. JONES, 108½ Oak st., cor. Fourth, Portland, Or. 25n

IF YOU REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A first-class dentist call on DR. E. D. SMITH, cor. First and Morrison, opposite Occidental Hotel. 24n

EVENING ART CLASS—LESSONS IN DRAWing and Painting in Oil or Water Colors, commencing Monday, Dec. 1, at 7:30 P. M., under direction of MISS L. F. LOWLES, Stone's block, cor. First and Market st. Private lessons, morning or afternoon. 25n10

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT—A LARGE pleasant front room to let suitable for single man or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable; 66 Jefferson st., Second. 25n

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY, by a man of many years' experience in the business. Address J. M., care this office. 25n

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE, EXPERIenced lady of middle age, a position as housekeeper, or will do chamber work in a first-class hotel; best of references given. Address A. D. A., P. O. Box 1077, city. 25n

A PRACTICAL PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, Glazier and Kalsomuner wants work. Address R. C., care Oregonian. 25n

GREAT CLOAK SALE—TOO MANY CLOAKS to complete to commence this day a sale such as Portland never saw, for low prices, in those goods. 25n

PIANOS, MURPHY, 120 SIXTH ST.—CLASS 500. Erard. Mathematics thoroughly applied. 24 25

WANTED TO REMOVE AT THE END OF THE year, Miss Hoyt's Dancing Academy, corner First and Morrison sts., to more central locality. Will be pleased to correspond with parties desiring to rent. Address Miss HOYT, 25n

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT & SHOE cutter. Steady work and other need apply; at 85 DEWEY, 249 First st., Portland. 25n10

CHALLENGE—HARD GLOVES.

JOE TAYLOR HAS A MAN IN PORTLAND who will fight any man in Oregon for $250 or $500 a-piece right to 2 finish. Queens very rules to govern contest. Mail and money at Joe Taylor's, first and Ankeny sts.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY,

WILL BE SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & SON. Orders promptly filled. For city, Weidler's saw Mill. Office, room 16, First National Bank building.

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.

BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction of teeth. Set of teeth $10; best $15. PEBBLE BROS., Dentists, room 51 Union block. 6n9

SAWS

of all kinds and length of twist, made to order for deep boring; 1 to 4 inches in stock. Files and Saws of all kinds. Are as to cross-cut Saws. I have the largest variety in Oregon. Do will warrant all my goods. Agent for the celebrated "DIAMOND," "CHAMPION" and "ELECTRIC" "DIBBLE HOOK" and "HOLLOW BACK" Any tool for the woods.

KIRK SHELDON,

N. W. Cor. Front and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

GRAND TURKEY SHOOT.

There will be a Turkey Shoot at

THE CITY VIEW PARK RIFLE RANGE!

On Thanksgiving Afternoon.

Everybody invited to participate. The SELWOOD BOAT leaves the dock at Lamb's, P. M.

HUNTING EXCURSION

To Deer Island on Thanksgiving Eve.

The steamer WESTPORT will leave foot of Taylor street at 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 26, for Deer Island, returning Saturday, Nov. 29. Tickets $2, including use of blankets. For further information inquire at Hotel Portland office. Tickets for sale at the office of the company.

NOTICE.

The Ss. "Idaho"

Will sail from PORTLAND

FOR ALASKA AND WAY PORTS

TUESDAY P. M., DEC. 2, 1884,

carrying freight and passengers.

For freight, which will be received on Saturday, consignees must be present at 4 P. M. Dec. 1, or notice will be given. For passage apply to

A. J. STOCUM & CO., Agents.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First Street,

FRIDAY, NOV. 28, at 10 A. M.

A full line of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Feathers, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Lamps, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, Etc. Etc. Consignments solicited. Cash advances made on goods consigned for sale. Also

Large lot of Second-hand Furniture and Merchandise.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT RESIDENCE.

We will sell by public auction at the Residence No. 68 Seventh st., between Taylor and Salmon,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 29th,

at 10 A. M.,

The Entire Fine Furniture of Residence,

consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRUSSELS CARPETS in double parlors, Hall Carpets, Lounges and Upholstered Rockers, Rocking Chairs, Easy Chairs, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Rugs, Linoleums, Antique Upholstered Reversing Chairs, Stuffed Rocking Chairs, Finely Framed Pictures, Etc.

Also

One Fine Upright Piano, Walnut Dining Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, Spreads, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Hall and Stair Carpets, Hall Racks and Stands, Stoves and Ranges and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.—This sale affords an excellent opportunity to buyers, as goods will go at first-class prices.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTS.

WANTED—A BOUT DEC. 1, BY A MIDDLEaged couple, furnished rooms and first class board, where the quality of the food is equal to two dollars a week; private family preferred. Address by letter only, stating terms, R. H., Oregonian. 25 6

WANTED—A GOOD PARTNER IN A SMALL business on paying investment. A fine chance for a man with a small capital. Address P. O. box 166, Salem, Oregon. 18n10

LADIES WANTED.—HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for street soiled hats in go id order. Address or call on LOUIS ARNOLD, Felton, Multnomah county, or at factory, on side railroad track, near Portland. 19n10

WANTED—FOR STERN-WHEEL STEAMboat engines, 60 to 80 horse, about 36 stroke; new or second hand; will pay cash if all in first-class order and condition. Address GEO. W. EGGLESTON, Manitou Agency, Kitsap county, Or. 15n16

AGENTS WANTED.

A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE AND SOME capital can make good wages with first class article. Address Box P. O. box 907, city. 25n

GRANDEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. APPLY at once for rapid sales and big profits. Deal with publishers. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL. NO EXperience needed; wages $50 per month. HALLETT MFG. CO., 142 Fourth st., 10 to 2 P. M. 15n

AGENTS, HURRAH! MARK TWAIN'S NEW book, "Huckleberry Finn," Tom Sawyer's companion, is the great book. Mark Twain has never written anything to "compare Abroad" or "Tom Sawyer." It will have even a bigger sale than those famous books, which made him a million dollars for authors. Sells by subscription agency. Accidental Publishing Co., 126 Sutter st., San Francisco. F. PERSON, Manager.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SOLICITING agents. A few men of steady habits and good address can find permanent employment. Apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co., 32 Morrison st. 25n1

SCIENTIFIC EARNINGS—CASSELL & CO.'S GREAT 8 cent edition of Xmas Books. Two agents (experienced) apply at once. J. K. GILL & CO., 2 First st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A GERMAN GIRL, FIRST CLASS COOK, WANTS situation in good private family. Address E. C., care this office. 25n

A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO GENeral work for evening, in private family. Inquire at No. 80 S street, bet. Third and Fourth. 25n1

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, a set of books to keep after six o'clock. Address L. W., 118 Ankeny st. 25n6

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES PLACE AS CLERK in family grocery store, in city or country; references given. Address W., care Oregonian office. 21n5

GIRLS PLENTY; WAITING FOR PLACES with PLATO, Dekum block.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED, 820 PLACES; COMMISsioner, 61, MRS. PLATO, Dekum block.

TO LET—ROOMS.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT VERY LOW rates. Apply at 209 Fourth, N.W. cor. Oak. 25n5

THE RAYMOND HOUSE—NEW, FIRST STREET, brick; opposite Ladd's bank. Rooms single and en suite; reasonable rates. Transient and family. Portland; reopened for public patronage. 20n10n3

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete; also furnished rooms, en suite and single; 22 Third st. 25n1

FOR RENT—FRONT PART OF FLOOR; FIRST class; 84 Washington and Alder, upstairs. Inquire at Neppens Bothwell and Barber Shop. C. FLEISCHER.

DESIRABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH fire and use of bath at 151 Yamhill st. 7n10

2 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR rent, with use of bath; 101 Yamhill st., near Park.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Just bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st., corner Park. 15n

FOR RENT—MOST DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with bathing. Also housekeeping rooms; hot and cold water to each kitchen. In that elegant fire-proof building over First and Columbia. 30n10n

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; near post-office; suitable for gentlemen; with gas, fire; references exchanged. 19n10n

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for one or more gentlemen, with fire, bath and other conveniences; price moderate. Inquire 210 Yamhill st. 4n7

FOR RENT—1 NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT $5 per month. Inquire 58½ corner College and Eighth sts. 25n1

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with gas, fire, and use of bath, one block from the postoffice, at 138 Sixth st. 24n8

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS; convenient for light housekeeping; house modern and pleasantly located; rent reasonable. 1 block from cars. Eighth and Alder; references exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES. Apply at 95 Washington, corner of Sixth. 22n6

FURNISHED

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO

...ct owners and Commission Merchants, ...

...TION SALES EVERY ...

Tuesday & Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

...uction Sale.

...AT AUCTION,

...On Monday, November 21

...

...rniture and Fixtures

...Pool Table, and the 2 Story Building of 16 Rooms

...

...

AUCTION SALE

...LUABLE REAL ESTATE.

...

...SATURDAY NOV 22 AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

...

...

...

PACIFIC COAST.

Formal Completion of the Oregon Short Line at the Junction

The Official Vote of California—The Missing Banker of Moscow Found to be Short in His Accounts—San Francisco Notes

HUNTINGTON, Nov 25—Special—About 10 o'clock gathered at the junction of the Oregon Short Line and the O R & N this afternoon with fine weather and a clear sky At 3 o Henry B. Thielsen, chief engineer of the O R & N, set the spike and F C Osmond, assistant chief engineer of the Union Pacific railway struck the first blow, after which Dr Keeney, H S Rowe R M Steel, Senator Slater and others drove it home Three cheers were given for the Oregon Short Line and three more for the O R & N The train ran down over the gap to the Snake river bridge, built of steel and a magnificent structure, after which all parties started back to Portland The first passengers through for the east by this line were Senator James H Slater and daughter, Jasper Babcock and M. Goodwin The Salt Lake road is fully ballasted from Huntington to Weiser, and they expect to make good time There was fine weather all day, and everybody is in good spirits

The O R & N road from Umatilla to Huntington is undoubtedly the best constructed line of new track on the Pacific coast, if not in the United States Through freight will be received at Portland and Omaha, commencing to-morrow. Passenger service will be inaugurated Monday, December 1

CALIFORNIA.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 25—Secretary of State Thompson to-day completed the official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election for presidential electors. The returns are complete from all the counties except Del Norte and San Diego, which have not been heard from The highest and lowest electors are as follows Highest Blaine elector, Reddick, 100 681, highest Cleveland elector, Kohler, 88,194 Reddick's plurality, 12,787 Lowest republican elector Heckl, 90,793 lowest Cleveland elector, Tuman, 88, 96. Heckl's plurality, 12,697 Highest Butler elector, Curry, 3017 lowest Butler elector, Merwin, 1702. Highest prohibitionist elector, Winchester, 2820 lowest prohibitionist elector, Bushnell, 2350

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 25—Arrived.—Steamer Karluk, Thomas, 12 days from Kodiak, 5000 cs and 150 bbls salmon, to Karluk Packing Company ship Josephus, Rogers, 10 days from Departure Bay, 2219 tons coal, to R. D. Chandler, schooner Maid of Orleans, Atwood 11 days from Shoalwater Bay, 250,000 feet lumber, to Preston & McKinnon schooner Pride, New, 11 days from Coquille river, 140,000 feet lumber and 8000 bbls salmon, to C Doe and Livingston & Company Sailed Steamer Queen of the Pacific, Alexander, Astoria

CEYLON FERRETS AT NEW ORLEANS

The steamer City of Tokio, which arrived yesterday from Hong Kong, brought fifty-six cases of exhibits for the world's fair at New Orleans Commissioner Knoffler and two Chinese accompany them Forty-six other cases of Chinese exhibits were shipped direct by steamer from Shanghai to New Orleans

THE DEBRIS DECISION SUSTAINED

The supreme court, late this afternoon, rendered a decision in the celebrated mining debris case, affirming the decision of Judge Temple, that miners could not discharge debris into streams without making provisions for impounding it, so that it might not damage agricultural lands.

A CALIFORNIA OFFICIAL DEAD

SACRAMENTO, Nov 25—Hon H W Gelwicks state prison director, died last night from a stroke of paralysis

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE MOSCOW MYSTERY SOLVED

WALLA WALLA, Nov 25—Special—The mystery of Herbert Clark's disappearance is solved by the discovery of a discrepancy in the books at the bank of Moscow, of between $10,000 and $14,000 It will not affect the bank as over $100,000 is behind it Clark was considered a representative young man, and had a splendid reputation for business integrity

GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

WALLA WALLA, Nov 25—Special The weather here is like spring, and wheat looks as it never looked before An immense crop next year is assured beyond doubt.

MEXICO

BLOODY FIGHT IN SONORA

TUCSON, Nov 25—There is a report here to night that a bloody tragedy occurred at the Cuyuna copper camp, in Sonora, about fifty miles from Nogales, on Saturday last, resulting in the death of six men and the wounding of a number of others At 10 o'clock Saturday forenoon some drunken Mexicans beat an American teamster over the head with rocks. The other American cases present then armed themselves Shortly afterwards Mexican mounted police arrived and demanded that the Americans give up their weapons This they refused to do and a fight for a place, with the result as stated

ITEMS FROM THE DALLES

THE DALLES, Nov 25

Mr and Mrs F P Mays were made happy Friday by the arrival in their family of a son

Mrs. L. L McArthur and children arrived home from Derry Saturday evening They have been at Mrs McArthur's old home since they returned from the east.

Thanksgiving day will be observed by union services at the Baptist church at 11 o'clock in the forenoon In the evening there will be a social gathering at the Jackson house

The Mozart Club will give their annual concert at the Baptist church next Friday evening The club have been some time in preparing for this event, and the programme promises to be of unusual interest

Mr Partridge, the artist, was thrown from a horse Wednesday afternoon and received a severe shaking up He received several bad wounds about the face and head but was fortunate in escaping with no more serious injuries

The weather for the past two weeks has been much more like the weather of the Willamette valley than the usual light weather of Wasco county. The sun has made its appearance only once in nearly three weeks. It is, however, mild and stock is in fine condition

The change in the time table is such that THE OREGONIAN can not be obtained until the morning after it is published It would be a great accommodation to The Dalles people if the papers could be sent up on the boat or a freight train so as to be distributed at night

F M Murphy, who formerly lived on Chenoweth creek, about four miles from town was arrested Saturday afternoon on a charge of arson His house was burned about three weeks ago, and when he presented his claim to the State fire range Company an agent was sent up here to investigate the circumstances were such that the agent instead of settling, he case had Murphy arrested The examination was commenced Monday before Justice McArthur

BAKER CITY NOTES

BAKER CITY, Nov 24

J P. Ross and family have gone to Iowa on a visit.

The cars now reach this place at noon, from below

The town of Ontario is growing rapidly, and bids fair to be quite a place

The real estate market is firm, and all have confidence in the future of the place

G W. Plumley of the *Leader* will start a daily to-morrow It will have the best of success to it

The Arlington hotel has changed hands W R Usher retiring and Smith & Hussey of the St Laurance, taking charge

In June 1478 cows were passed over this county, including about 800 calf or heifers. This fall the rate of vote was about 75, vet at the November election there were 1 votes cast In June this year cast 456 votes in November, 544

ASSAULT AT JUNCTION CITY

EUGENE CITY, Nov — Deputy Sheriff Braman has started in search of Ed Baker, who launched son of Mr William Baker, a prominent merchant of Junction City The charge against young Baker is an unprovoked assault on the person of Mr Oldham Pitney, yesterday morning, in which Baker, stepping up behind Pitney struck him repeatedly over the head with a heavy chain and being prevented from further use of the chain snatched a shotgun from the hand of a boy who happened to be passing, attempted to fire at Pitney with both barrels of the gun, which fortunately was not loaded Pitney got out of the way and Baker, determined on having a funeral of some kind, attempted to shoot one or two other citizens. He then made his escape from the town and has not been heard of since. He is a young man of 19 or 20 years of age. The only cause that can be assigned for the assault, is that Mr. Pitney, who is recorder of Junction City, has several times imposed a fine on young Baker for his carousals

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

THE WAR IN CHINA

ENGLAND MEDIATING BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

LONDON, Nov 25—Waddington, French ambassador to England, and Marquis Tseng are conducting negotiations through Granville British foreign secretary, which give some promise to a settlement of the dispute between France and China The main points of the agreement which would be satisfactory to China and France are known to both diplomats, and these indicate that both countries must make large concessions China repudiates all responsibility for the Langson affair, but will make honorable concessions to France to secure a peaceful settlement England will be satisfied if she can be the means of restoring the former cordiality of France and China

THE CHINESE TROUBLE

LONDON, Nov 25—The *Times* Shanghai special says The action of the French has driven China to reopen the Tonquin question, and it is asserted she will ask for English mediation The secretaries of Prince La assert that they saw Captain Fournilers, who negotiated the Tien Tsin treaty for France, make assurances in the treaty

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the British minister to China is inactive, and that the breach is widening between China and France

Tseng La Xamen is calmly confident of China's powers, and has decided to reject Captain Fournilers' May convention as a basis for negotiations. It will reopen the whole question

GERMANY

BANQUET BY SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

BERLIN, Nov. 25—The geographical and anthropological societies gave a banquet to-night at Kaiserhof to Stanley and other experts attending the Congo conference There were present 275 persons. Professor Bevrich proposed the health of the emperor of Germany Count Negri, Italian ambassador to England and Italian delegate to the Congo conference, delivered a speech in german, in which he eulogized the efforts of Germany to advance science. Referring to Baron von Humboldt and Henri Ritter, Negri said he would tell his countrymen that Germans had during were clearing the way for the Italian muse. (Applause) Count Ceolo, of Spain, proposed a toast to Stanley and Bartlan Stanley replied, and told the story of his travels in Africa, and said the welfare of Africa depended solely upon Christianity and civilization Verschow, proposed the health of Montegazza, delegate from Utah, who in reply proposed the "alliance of politics and science

A VALUABLE PICTURE PURCHASED

BERLIN, Nov. 25—The museum has purchased Durer's portrait of Jerome Holzschuher from the Holzschuher family, for $20,000

THE CONGO CONFERENCE

BERLIN, Nov 25—It is reported that the Congo conference recognized the African International Association

ENGLAND

WAS IT MURDER?

LONDON, Nov 25—The case of Captain Burdiej and mate of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, who were tried November 6 for having killed the boy Parker to keep themselves alive, and against whom a verdict in accordance with these facts was found, will be heard on appeal by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and three other judges December 4 The question as to whether the murder was committed will then be determined

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Nov 25—Breadstuffs steady and in fair demand No 1 California, 6s 7d@6s 10d No 2 California, 6s 5d@6s 7d red western spring, 6s 7d@6s 9d winter, red western, 6s 4d@6s 8d Corn, new western, mixed, 5s 4d

LONDON WOOL MARKET

LONDON, Nov 25—The wool market is firm All the sale to-day 10,815 bales of Port Phillip and Sydney were disposed of

FRANCE

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

PARIS, Nov 25—There were thirteen deaths from cholera at Orne to-day

RAILROAD NOTES

OVER THE NEW ROUTE

CHICAGO, Nov 25—On and after December 15, trains Nos 1 and 2 of the Union Pacific road will continue through cars for the Pacific coast They will go by the Oregon Short Line, leaving Ogden at the usual time, reaching Granger at 11 A M the next day, and arriving at Huntington, the terminus of the Oregon Short Line at noon the second day At the latter point the line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company begins The train will make close connections and reach Portland at 8 10 o'clock on the following morning

A SALVATION ARMY EXPERIENCE

London Letter to Boston Herald

As the Salvation army is being a good deal talked about just now, will you forgive me if I repeat here an incident that occurred at one of its headquarters. As I am the hero of my own story in this case I may, perhaps, be indulged with the right of republication My encounter with the guard at the Oxford Circus quarters is true in every particular

The adjacent clocks were striking the hour It was 10 P M I was passing a full-lighted hall "Salvation Army" gleamed at the portals on imposing lamps Just within were flaming placards inviting me to "Come and be Saved," and telling me that "Here" I could "be saved" Strains of vocal music came invitingly out into the street. I entered, At least I attempted to do so. A pale-faced, youthful, yet haughty janitor in military uniform (too haughty, subtly, for such an office) obstructed me with his arm I am not used to being obstructed I never put myself in the way of such attentions (vanity removing the impediment, with a suggestion that I did not wish to hurt it, I mildly asked what the impediment meant

"Too late" said the young man

The remark sounded very much like a quotation I think my friend Mr Tread Cowen has set it to music

"Too late to be saved" I asked "the authorities are surely against you there"

"You can't come in," he answered

"And there again you are wrong," I said "If you are really quoting, the line is, 'You may not enter in,' the words of a certain ballad still running in my memory, the cue once being given 'You can't come in' are the words of a negro song" I said

"What is it" asked a second officer on guard, stalking up belligerently and confronting me

"I always believed, on the very best authority, that it is never too late to be saved. This young man tells me it is too late now. Is there any higher authority on the business"

"Not to-night you can't go in, and I guardian No —

The situation tickled me and recalled previous anecdotes of the conduct of St Peter under trying circumstances I could not resist talking into the humor of it I gave a decorated officer a little further on At some risk (for guardians one and two looked decidedly suspicious) I pushed my way to No 3

"Am I too late" I asked, pointing to the placard above his head, inviting me to come

"Are mum, you're just too late the meeting is a general Scotch supper

"Must come to-morrow, eh"

"Aye, just come at half past 12 in the forenoon the night"

"No harm before" I said, pointing at the placard "and the devil has so many painted trappies open

"I cannot help that" said the Scotch soldier "The young misses quite right refer to late the night

Seeing ices singing dressing jigs to complete our conversation I could help thinking, after all, how much better these immigrations things in Roman Catholic countries. I verily believe that lonely, tact and self possessed men prevented the two sentinels from having violent hands upon me for daring to step even into the outer portals of the Salvation Temple after regulation hour It is better in such particular as these earthly representatives, I feel it will go hard with myself and some of my companions for whom the night can hardly be said I have begun at 10 P M

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

THE HOTELS

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

	SAN FRANCISCO	
Alpha	8	Hale & Norcross 2 50
Alta		Mexican 1
Belcher		Ophir 1
Best & Belcher	1 10	Mount Diablo
Bodie Con		Potosi
Bullion	1 70	Sierra
Chollar	1 70	Silver
Con Cal & Virginia	1	Standard 4
Crown Point	80	Union 4
Gould & Curry	1 60	Utah

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS

	NEW YORK	Nov
Northern Pac Pfd	40	Nothing St
Or & Trans	1	Chollar Shares
Oregon Steel	6	Ophir
Wells Fargo	92	Union Pacific
		Western Union

The Old Clock Goes Again.

A clock can be the strongest, as well as oldest people There is a gentleman in this county who has a clock that has been setting on his mantle piece for several years, and during which time it has not operated in month nor said a word This gentleman was in town a short time about election, and did not feel encouraged in saying, however he received a morning paper from Iowa which I am informed settled all uncertainty on his mind, and he exclaimed "Well, Cleveland is elected beyond a doubt" His daughter, who has been mostly in much interest as to her father turned to the clock in a sudden impulse and swung her hand toward it, and "Now go, old clock" As if in obedience to her command, the clock struck It had not been wound for or touched What made it take, if it was to celebrate the victory of democracy in the return to power government and reform

Among the transparencies carried by the Harvard students, in a late political procession, was one inscribed "The Faculty," and underneath the inscription "Turn the rascals out"

Win Those Girls

Are Indigestion and Constipation Their primary symptoms are among the most distressing of human ailments and a host of diseases, specially resultant from them, mutually aggravate each other and assail at once the whole machinery of the Nausea, Foul Breath, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Headaches, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, and various Skin Disorders, all among the symptoms and indications caused by derangement of the stomach and bowels

A Thorough Purgative

is the first necessity for cure. That the cathartic pill must be prompt, sure and mild requires no self evident reasoning, and at the same time the liver, kidneys and stomach must be stimulated and strengthened

Ayer's Pills

Accomplish this restorative work better than any other medicine They are searching and thorough yet mild in their purgative action. They do not gripe the patient, and do not induce a costive reaction, as is the effect of other cathartics With, they possess special properties, diuretic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

Absolutely Sure

All diseases proceeding from disorder of the digestive and assimilatory organs. The prompt use of AYER'S PILLS to correct the first indications of costiveness, averts the serious illnesses which neglect of that condition would inevitably invite. All irregularities in the action of the bowels—looseness as well as constipation—are benefically controlled by AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation of digestive organs weakened by long-continued dyspepsia, one or two of AYER'S PILLS daily after dinner, will do more good than anything else.

Leading Physicians Concede

That AYER'S PILLS are the best of all cathartic medicines, and many practitioners, of the highest standing, customarily prescribe them.

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WE WANT 5 000 000 TO 6 000 000 FEET OF fir logs delivered at our mill on the Columbia lake during the next 60 days, for which we will pay cash or exchange lumber for the whole or part. Side will be received in Portland Address all communications to D H STEARNS, Portland, Or Or to Stearns Wilbur & Co Vancouver, W T

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With its newest persons can use it in case you will not find the least exposure, change of diet or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of injury to the constitution Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle

Under the Blue Coats,

Of enlisted United States militia is kept supplied with Benson's Capsicine Plasters Scientific, quick acting

Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free. DR. LAU, Specialist, 24 Fourth St., S F

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

The Quaker City has finished loading at San Pedro with 40 000 ctls wheat

The Australian Portland Robyn and Bell have left Newcastle for Sydney

Vessels at this port to sail, or to load grain at the Columbia River Scottish Chief Arrochar Wanderer Pellerin Guy C Cross Inverkeithing and Iona, Cantic

The Opukahaia is reported at Honolulu on Nov from Honolulu The Vanderbergs 800 bbls tic

The telegraph to-day reports the movements of several vessels headed this way

Maritime Register In entrance of the 4th inst Oregon Pacific Portland Oregon sailed with 300 tons of coal for Yaquina Bay Oregon and Oregon Railway and Navigation Co